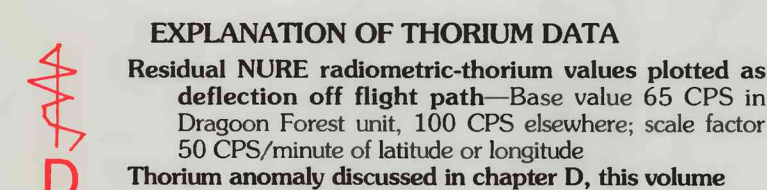


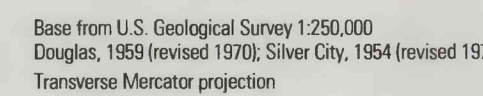
DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS	
	[All units may not appear on all maps]
QTG	Gravel, sand and conglomerate (Holocene to Miocene)— Aluminum lithic conglomerates basins and piedmonts, in alluvial aprons and stream terraces, and along water courses.
QTD	Basalt (Pleistocene to Miocene) —Lava flows and cinder deposits.
Tt	Intrusive rocks and volcanic rocks, undivided (Miocene to Eocene) —Rhyolitic to andesitic lava and tuff, and some interbedded conglomerate and sandstone.
Tr	Rhyolitic rocks (Miocene and Oligocene) —Includes lava flows, tuffs, and tuffaceous sandstone.
Tn	Rhyolite tuffs (Late Cretaceous to Paleocene) —Airfall tuff, ash- flow tuff, tuff breccia, welded tuff, and sandstone.
Tf	Rhyolite lava flows (Miocene and Oligocene) —May include some intrusive rocks.
Tm	Intrusive rocks (Miocene and Oligocene) — Dikes (Miocene and Oligocene) —Dikes and plugs
+Tg	Granite (Oligocene) —Stocks
TA	Andesitic rocks (Oligocene) —Lava flows, breccia deposits, and interbedded sandstone and siltstone.
TKS	Intrusive rocks (Eocene to Late Cretaceous) —Mainly Eocene to Late Cretaceous granite, monzonitic granites, granodiorite and diorite; some Oligocene to Late Cretaceous peraluminous two-mica and garnet-bearing granite.
TKWS	Volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Eocene to Upper Cretaceous) —Andesite lava flows and breccia sheets, tuff and tuff welded tuff, and sandstone.
TKA	Eocene to Late Cretaceous —Plugs, dikes, and stocks
TKL	Eocene to Late Cretaceous —Plugs and dikes
Kw	Sedimentary and volcanic rocks, undivided (Upper Cretaceous)—Volcaniclastic conglomerate, sandstone, brecciated shale, and some andesitic and rhyolite tuff.
Kr	Intrusive rocks (Upper Cretaceous) —Lava flows, tuffs, and interbedded conglomerate and sandstone.
Kc	Rhyolite tuffs (Upper Cretaceous) —Airfall tuff, ash-flow tuffs, tuff breccia, welded tuff, and sedimentary rocks.
Ka	Andesite (Upper Cretaceous) —Lava flows, breccia sheets, tuff and tuff welded tuff, and sandstone.
Kb	Babbie Group (Lower Cretaceous) —Mainly gray shale and sandstone, and some sandstone, conglomerate, and lime- stone.
KbB	Basaltic andesite and andesite (Lower Cretaceous) —Lava flows, cinder deposits, and sandstone.
KbH	Barthuhn and Temporal Formations, undivided (Lower Cretaceous) —Andesite to rhyolitic rocks, conglomerate, and sandstone.
Gd	Intrusive rocks (Jurassic)
Jp	Granite stocks
Jr	Rhyolite plugs
Vk	Volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Jurassic to Upper Triassic) —Rhyolitic welded tuff and lava flows, andesitic lava flows, melan sandstone, and sandstone. Includes the Walnut Gap Formation, Carner Hills Volcanics, and Gardner Geyser and Mount Wingburn Formations.
PvM	Middle Paleozoic rocks (Paleozoic) —Includes Mercedensis , Metagraystone, hornfels, and calc-silicate carbonate rocks.
PP	Nash Group (Lower Paleozoic) —Includes Shoshone , Booby , metagranite, dolomite, some sillstone, sandstone, and limestone.
Ms	Sedimentary rocks (Mississippian) —Generally only Escabrosa Limestone; to the east unit also includes the Escabrosa Shale.
PD	Lower Paleozoic formations, undivided (Upper Devonian to Cambrian) —Includes Devonian , Cambrian , and some sandstone, shale, and conglomerate. Includes Percha Shale, Portola, Satskyan, Martin, El Pano, and Devonian.
+Yd	Quartzite
-Yd	Dark quartzite (Middle Proterozoic) —Includes some metaclastic; in sills, clays, and plugs; shows more oxide rock. See Yd .
Ym	Gray quartzite (Middle Proterozoic) —Includes some shale, argillite, some conglomerate, and possibly some sand- stone.
Yn	Intrusive rocks (Middle Proterozoic) —Granite, granodiorite it, and some diabase, aplite, and lamprophyre.
YnK	Klamath Mountains Group (Middle Proterozoic) —Includes metagranite, gneiss, and other schist or gneiss.
YnK Sch	Palin Schist (Early Proterozoic) —Schist, phyllite, metagranite, metagabbro, and amphibolite.



INTRODUCTION

Residual NURE radiometric field data (observed field minus base value) plotted as a deflection off the flight path. For north-south flight lines, deflections right and left of flight lines are positive and negative anomalies, respectively. For east-west lines, deflections above (north) and below (south) the flight line are positive and negative anomalies, respectively. A value near the mean anomaly for the data set was chosen as the base value, that is, the anomaly value that would plot on the flight path, and the scale factor was usually chosen to be about twice the standard deviation of the data. The scale factor is the number of anomaly units per count, or counts per anomaly unit. For example, if the standard deviation (SD) of the data is 1.0 and the scale factor is 2.0, the SD of the scale factor is 0.5. The scale factor is the number of counts per anomaly unit. For example, if the standard deviation (SD) of the data is 1.0 and the scale factor is 2.0, the SD of the scale factor is 0.5. The scale factor is the number of counts per anomaly unit. For example, if the standard deviation (SD) of the data is 1.0 and the scale factor is 2.0, the SD of the scale factor is 0.5.

- ① **Contract**—Dotted where concealed; queried where uncertain
 ② **Fault**—Showering dip; dotted where concealed or intruded, queried where uncertain. Where solid line becomes dotted line within a map unit, that unit is a composite of two formations, of which a younger one conceals faulting in an older one
 ③ **Normal fault**—Hill and bar on downthrow side; dotted where concealed; queried where uncertain
 ④ **Thrust fault**—Sawtooth on upper plate
 ⑤ **Glide fault**—Open sawtooth on glide plate
 ⑥ **Complex fault**—Earlier thrust fault on which later (usually) faulting took place
 ⑦ **Strike-slip fault**—Arrow couples shows relative movement; dotted where concealed
 ⑧ **Oblique-slip fault**—Composite of strike-slip and normal movement likely, but either type of movement may have occurred without the other
 ⑨ **Fold axis**—Dotted where concealed; arrow shows direction of plunge
 ⑩ **Anticline**
 ⑪ **Anticline in foliation**
 ⑫ **Overturned anticline**—Side of closure of arrow ends is side of fold crest relative to fold axis
 ⑬ **Syncline**
 ⑭ **Syncline in foliation**
 ⑮ **Overturned syncline**—Side of closure of arrow ends is side of fold trough relative to fold axis
 ⑯ **Strike and dip of beds**
 ⑰ **Horizontal**
 ⑱ **Inclined**
 ⑲ **Vertical**
 ⑳ **Overturned**
 ㉑ **Strike and dip of foliation**
 ㉒ **Inclined**
 ㉓ **Vertical**
 ㉔ **Cinder cone**—Queried where uncertain



Peloncillo and Chiricahua-Pedregosa Forest units